# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

08-277434

(43) Date of publication of application: 22.10.1996

(51)Int.CI.

C22C 21/06

C23C 22/12

(21)Application number: 07-104868

(71)Applicant: SUMITOMO LIGHT METAL IND

LTD

(22)Date of filing:

05.04.1995

(72)Inventor: SO KENDOU

KOYAMA TAKAHIRO

WATANABE YOSHIAKI

# (54) ALUMINUM ALLOY FOR FORMING EXCELLENT IN ZINC PHOSPHATE TREATABILITY

## (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To produce an aluminum alloy for forming in which sufficient coating can be formed both in the ground part and nonground part without forming a difference in the amt. of zinc phosphate coating between the ground part and nonground part even in the case, after forming, grinding is locally executed and zinc phosphate treatment is executed. CONSTITUTION: This aluminum alloy has a compsn. contg., by weight, 2 to 6% Mg and 0.3 to 2.0% Zn, in which, as for impurities, the content of Cu is limited to ≤0.03%, Fe to ≤0.4% and Si to ≤0.4%, and the balance Al with inevitable impurities. As selective components, Mn, Cr, Zr, V, Ti and B may be added thereto.

### **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]
[Date of registration]
[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

## Original document

# ALUMINUM ALLOY FOR FORMING EXCELLENT IN ZINC PHOSPHATE TREATABILITY

Patent number:

JP8277434

Publication date:

1996-10-22

Inventor:

SO KENDOU; KOYAMA TAKAHIRO; WATANABE YOSHIAKI

Applicant:

SUMITOMO LIGHT METAL IND

Classification:

- international:

C22C21/06; C23C22/12

- european:

Application number: JP19950104868 19950405 Priority number(s): JP19950104868 19950405

View INPADOC patent family

## Abstract of JP8277434

PURPOSE: To produce an aluminum alloy for forming in which sufficient coating can be formed both in the ground part and nonground part without forming a difference in the amt. of zinc phosphate coating between the ground part and nonground part even in the case, after forming, grinding is locally executed and zinc phosphate treatment is executed. CONSTITUTION: This aluminum alloy has a compsn. contg., by weight, 2 to 6% Mg and 0.3 to 2.0% Zn, in which, as for impurities, the content of Cu is limited to <=0.03%, Fe to <=0.4% and Si to <=0.4%, and the balance Al with inevitable impurities. As selective components, Mn, Cr, Zr, V, Ti and B may be added thereto.

Data supplied from the esp@cenet database - Worldwide

### (19)日本国特許庁(JP)

# (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

# 特開平8-277434

(43)公開日 平成8年(1996)10月22日

| (51) Int.Cl. <sup>6</sup> | 識別記号 | 庁内整理番号 | FI .          | 技術表示箇所 |
|---------------------------|------|--------|---------------|--------|
| C 2 2 C 21/06             |      |        | C 2 2 C 21/06 |        |
| C 2 3 C 22/12             |      |        | C 2 3 C 22/12 |        |

|          |                | 審査請求                     | 未請求 請求項の数2 FD (全 5 頁)                     |  |  |  |  |
|----------|----------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| (21)出願番号 | 特願平7-104868    | 000002277<br>住友軽金属工業株式会社 |   |  |  |  |  |
| (22)出願日  | 平成7年(1995)4月5日 |                          | 東京都港区新橋5丁目11番3号                           |  |  |  |  |
|          |                | (72)発明者                  | 蘇 建堂<br>東京都港区新橋5丁目11番3号 住友軽金<br>属工業株式会社内  |  |  |  |  |
|          |                | (72)発明者                  | 小山 高弘<br>東京都港区新橋5丁目11番3号 住友軽金<br>属工業株式会社内 |  |  |  |  |
|          |                | (72)発明者                  | 渡辺 吉章<br>東京都港区新橋5丁目11番3号 住友軽金<br>属工業株式会社内 |  |  |  |  |
|          |                | (74)代理人                  | 弁理士 福田 保夫                                 |  |  |  |  |

# (54) 【発明の名称】 リン酸亜鉛処理性に優れた成形用アルミニウム合金

#### (57)【要約】

【構成】 重量%で、Mg:2~6%、Zn:0.3~2.0% を含有し、且つ不純物としてのCuを0.03%以下、Feを0.4%以下、Siを0.4%以下に制限し、残部Alおよび不可避的不純物からなる。選択成分としてMn、Cr、Zr、V、TiおよびBを添加することができる。
【効果】 成形性、リン酸亜鉛処理性に優れ、自動車車体パネル用として有用である。成形加工後、局部的に研

【効果】 成形性、リン酸亜鉛処理性に優れ、自動車車体パネル用として有用である。成形加工後、局部的に研削してリン酸亜鉛処理した場合にも、研削部と非研削部でのリン酸亜鉛皮膜量に差が生じることがなく、いずれも十分な皮膜が形成される。

1

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 質量% (以下同じ) で、Mg:2~6%、 Zn:0.3~2.0 %を含有し、且つ不純物としてのCuを 0.03%以下、Feを0.4 %以下、Siを0.4%以下に制 限し、残部Alおよび不可避的不純物からなることを特 徴とするリン酸亜鉛処理性に優れた成形用アルミニウム 合金。

【請求項2】 Mn:0.5%以下、Cr:0.3%以下、Z r:0.3%以下、V:0.3%以下、Ti:0.1%以下および B:0.05 %以下のうちの1種または2種以上を含有する 10 ことを特徴とする請求項1記載のリン酸亜鉛処理性に優 れた成形用アルミニウム合金。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、リン酸亜鉛処理性に優 れた成形用アルミニウム合金、詳しくは、リン酸亜鉛処 理性が良好で且つ成形加工後に表面を研削した場合にも 研削部におけるリン酸亜鉛処理性の劣化が生じることが なく、とくに自動車車体パネル用として好適なAl-M g系合金に関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】自動車車体パネル用アルミニウム合金板 については、通常、プレス成形により所定形状に成形加 工したのち、同時に使用される鋼板、表面処理鋼板とと もに、塗装の前処理としてリン酸亜鉛処理液による塗装 下地処理が行われ、塗装後の耐食性や鮮映性を優れたも のとするために十分な量のリン酸亜鉛皮膜を形成するこ とが要求される。

【0003】しかしながら、アルミニウム合金のリン酸 亜鉛処理性は、一般に合金成分によって変動し易く、同 30 一条件でリン酸亜鉛処理を行っても、合金組成によって は処理性がわるく十分な量のリン酸亜鉛皮膜が生成しな い場合が少なくない。強度および耐食性の観点から自動 車車体パネル材として多く使用されているAl-Mg系 合金においては、Cu含有量の影響が大きく、図1に示 すように、例えばA1-5%Mg合金の場合には、Cu 含有量0.10%未満においては、リン酸亜鉛皮膜量が不十 分となる。

[0004] 一方、Al-Mg系合金は、成形加工時に 引張歪模様 (ストレッチャー・ストレイン・マーク、S 40 Sマーク)が生じ易く、このSSマークを消すため、さ らにはプレス成形時に発生した表面欠陥を除去するため に、成形加工後に局部的な表面研削が行われるが、表面 研削部にリン酸亜鉛処理を行った場合、Cu量の多いA 1-Mg系合金材では研削部におけるリン酸亜鉛皮膜の 生成が著しく劣化し、例えば皮膜量が1.0g/m²以下とな るため、非研削部における皮膜生成量との間に大きな差 が生じることになり、塗装後の耐食性が低下するととも に塗装ムラの発生も問題となる。

4 %以下、Ti0.1 %以下、B0.05%以下を含有し、選 択成分として少量のMn、Cr、Zr、Vの1種以上を 含み、FeおよびSi量を制限したリン酸亜鉛処理性に 優れた成形性アルミニウム合金も提案されている(特開 昭61-130452 号公報) が、上記研削部のリン酸亜鉛処理 性を改善することはできない。

#### [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、Al-Mg 系合金における上記の問題点を解消するために、リン酸 亜鉛処理性と合金成分との関係についてさらに検討を加 えた結果としてなされたものであり、その目的は、とく にリン酸亜鉛処理性に優れ、成形加工後に研削を行った 場合にも研削部と非研削部との間にリン酸亜鉛皮膜量の 差が生じることがなく、成形性も良好なリン酸亜鉛処理 性に優れた成形用アルミニウム合金を提供することにあ る。

#### [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記の目的を達成するた めの本発明によるリン酸亜鉛処理性に優れた成形性アル 20 ミニウム合金は、質量%で、Mg:2~6%、Zn0.3~ 2.0 %を含有し、且つ不純物としてのCuを0.03%以 下、Feを0.4%以下、Siを0.4%以下に制限し、残 部A1および不可避的不純物からなることを構成上の基 本的特徴とし、上記基本成分に加え、さらに選択成分と してMn:0.5%以下、Cr:0.3%以下、Zr:0.3%以 下、V:0.3%以下、Ti:0.1%以下およびB:0.05 %以 下のうちの1種または2種以上を含むことを構成上の第 2の特徴とする。

【0008】本発明のアルミニウム合金における各成分 添加の意義および限定理由について説明すると、Mgは 合金の強度向上に寄与する元素で、好ましい含有範囲は 2~6 %である。2 %未満の含有量ではその効果が十分 でなく、6 %を越えて含有すると圧延性が低下する。よ り好ましくは4~6%の範囲で含有させる。

【0009】 Znは合金の強度とともにリン酸亜鉛処理 性を向上させる。好ましい含有量は0.3~2.0%の範囲 であり、0.3 %未満ではリン酸亜鉛処理性が不十分とな り、2.0 %を越えると製造工程での圧延性が低下する。 Znのさらに好ましい含有範囲は0.5~1.0 %とする。

【0010】Cuは、本発明のアルミニウム合金におい て、研削部のリン酸亜鉛処理性に最も影響を与える成分 で、0.03%を越えて含有されると研削部のリン酸亜鉛処 理性が著しく劣化するので、0.03%以下に制限するのが 好ましい。Feが0.4 %を越えかつSiの含有量が0.4 %を越えると粗大な化合物が形成し易くなり成形加工性 が低下する。従ってSiの含有範囲はいずれも0.4%以 下が好ましい。より好ましくはいずれも0.1 %以下の範 囲とする。

【0011】選択成分として添加することができるM rooosi Mags ~10% 2 n0 5 ~2 %、CuO. 50 n、Cr、Zr、V、TiおよびBは、合金の結晶約度 3

を微細にするとともに合金の強度を向上させる。好ましい添加量は、Mn:0.5%以下、Cr:0.3%以下、Zr:0.3%以下、V:0.3%以下、Ti:0.1%以下、B:0.05%以下である。より好ましくはMn0.1%以下、Cr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下、Zr0.1%以下。Zr0.1%以下,Zr0.1

#### [0012]

【作用】本発明においては、特定量のMg、Znを含有させ、不純物としてのCuおよびSi量を制限すること 10 により、これらの成分の組み合わせの中で、Znがリン酸亜鉛処理性を顕著に向上させ、とくに研削部と非研削部との間でリン酸亜鉛皮膜の生成量を変化させないよう電気化学的に機能する。従って成形加工後に表面欠陥除去のための研削を行った場合にも十分なリン酸亜鉛皮膜が形成され、塗装後に耐食性低下や塗装ムラが生じるという問題が解消される。さらにMn、Cr、Zr、V、Ti、Bを選択的に添加することにより、一層優れた特性を与えることができる。

#### [0013]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実施例を比較例と対比して説明する。

#### 実施例1

Mg6 %を含有するA1-Mg合金中のCu量を0.02~0.3 %まで変えた合金3種類(不純物Zn0.10%)、およびMg6 %、Zn2 %を含有し、Cu0.02%を含むA1-Mg系合金の焼鈍板(いずれも厚さ1mm)を、以下の条件でリン酸亜鉛処理し、リン酸亜鉛皮膜量を測定した。測定結果を図2に示す。

【0014】脱脂処理:市販の脱脂剤(日本パーカライジング(株)製FC-L4460)を使用して43℃の温度で2分間浸漬。

表面調整:市販の調整剤(日本パーカライジング(株) 製PL-4040)を使用して室温で30秒間浸漬。

化成処理:市販の化成処理剤(日本パーカライジング (株) 製PB-L3020を使用して43℃の温度で2分間浸漬。

【0015】図2に示されるリン酸亜鉛皮膜量の測定結

果によれば、Cu0.02%含有の試験材では、リン酸亜鉛皮膜量が低下しているが、これにZn2%を添加した本発明に従う試験材では、0.1%のCuを含有したものと同等の皮膜量が得られる。

#### 【0016】実施例2

Mg4 %を含有するA1-Mg合金中のCu量を0.03~0.3 %まで変えた合金3種類 (不純物 Zn0.10%)、Mg4 %、Zn0.3 %を含有し、Cu0.02%を含むA1-Mg系合金、およびMg4 %、Zn2.0 %を含有し、Cu0.02%を含むA1-Mg系合金の焼鈍板 (厚さ1mm)を、スクレーパーで局部的に研削したのち、実施例1と同一の条件でリン酸亜鉛処理し、研削部および非研削部に生成したリン酸亜鉛皮膜の皮膜量を測定、比較した。結果を図3に示す。

【0017】図3にみられるように、Cu0.03%含有の 試験材では、研削部、非研削部ともにリン酸亜鉛皮膜量 が低下しており、Cu0.1~0.3%を含有する試験材に おいては、非研削部では十分なリン酸亜鉛皮膜が形成されているが、研削部での皮膜生成が少なく、研削部と非 の制部との間で皮膜量に大きな差が生じている。これに 対して、Cu0.02%に加え Zn0.3% および2%添加した本発明の試験材においては、研削部、非研削部に十分 なリン酸亜鉛皮膜が形成され、皮膜量の差もほとんどみられない。

#### 【0018】 実施例3

表1に示す組成のA1-Mg系合金焼鈍板(厚さ1mm)を、実施例1と同一の条件でリン酸亜鉛処理し、生成したリン酸亜鉛皮膜の皮膜量を測定した。結果を図4に示す。図4に示されるように、Cu0.01%を含有する試験材No.3、No.7およびNo.11 はリン酸亜鉛皮膜量が低下しているが、これにZn2%を添加した試験材No.4、No.8 およびNo.12では、Mg2~6%の範囲において、Cu0.3%を含有する試験材No.1、No.5およびNo.9と同等の十分なリン酸亜鉛皮膜が生成している。

[0019]

【表1】

| 試      |    |           |              |              | 組            | 成(wt           | %)       |      |               |                |                |            |
|--------|----|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------|------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 験材     | Mg | Zn        | Си           | Fe           | Si           | Mn             | Cr       | 2r   | V             | Ti             | В              |            |
| 1      | 2  | 0.1       | 0.3          | 0. 1         | 0.1          | 0, 05          |          |      | <del></del> . | 0.03           | 0. 01          | 比較材        |
| 3      | 2  | 0.1       | 0. 1         | 0. 1<br>0. 2 | 0. 2<br>0. 2 | 0. 05<br>0. 05 |          |      |               | 0. 03          | 0. 01<br>0. 01 | 比較材        |
| 4      | 2  | 2         | 0. 01        | 0. 2         | 0.1          | 0. 05<br>0. 03 | 0. 02    |      | <br>0. 01     | 0. 03<br>0. 03 | 0. 01<br>0. 01 | 発明材<br>比較材 |
| 5<br>6 | 4  | 0.2       | 0. 3<br>0. 1 | 0. 1<br>0. 1 | 0. 2<br>0. 2 | 0. 03          | 0. 02    |      | 0. 01         | 0.03           | 0. 01          | 比較材        |
| 7      | 4  | 0.2       | 0. 01        | 0.1          | 0.1          | 0.03           | 0.02     |      | 0.01          | 0.03           | 0.01           | 比較材        |
| 8      | 6  | 2<br>0. 1 | 0.01         | 0. 2<br>0. 2 | 0.1          | 0. 03          | 0.02     | 0.04 | 0. 01         | 0.03           | 0.01           | 発明材 比較材    |
| 10     | 6  | 0. 1      | 0. 1         | 0. 2         | 0.1          |                | <b>-</b> | 0.04 |               | 0. 03          | 0.01           | 比較材        |
| 11     | 6  | 0.1       | 0. 01        | 0.2          | 0.1          |                |          | 0.04 | ·             | 0.03           | 0.01           | 比較材        |
| 12     | 6  | 2         | 0.01         | 0. 1         | 0.1          |                |          | 0.04 |               | 0.03           | 0.01           | 発明材        |

#### [0020]

【発明の効果】以上のとおり、本発明によれば、成形加工したのち表面欠陥部を研削してリン酸亜鉛処理した場合にも、研削部と非研削部におけるリン酸亜鉛皮膜量に差を生じることがなく、いずれにも十分なリン酸亜鉛皮膜を生成することができる成形用 A 1 - Mg 系アルミニウム合金が提供される。

に大きな差が生じるため、塗装後の耐食性の低下および 塗装ムラ発生のおそれがあったが、本発明のアルミニウ ム合金においてはこの問題が回避されるため、鋼板並の 塗装品質の達成が可能となる。

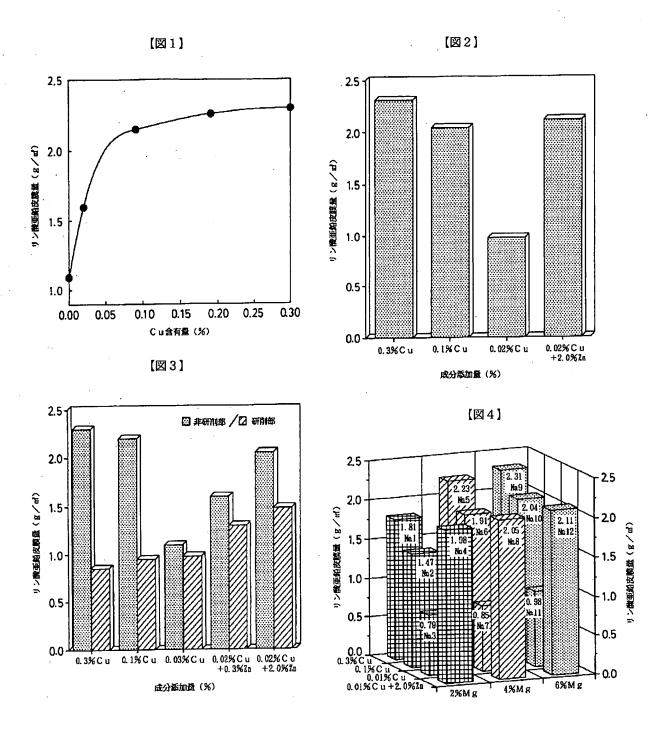
# 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】A1-Mg系合金におけるCu含有量とリン酸 亜鉛皮膜量との関係を示すグラフである。

7 【図2】A1-Mg系合金において、リン酸亜鉛皮膜量 に対する2n含有の効果を示すグラフである。

【図3】Al-Mg系合金において、研削部のリン酸亜 鉛皮膜生成に対するZn含有の効果を示すグラフであ る。

【図4】A1-Mg系合金において、Mg含有量を変えた場合におけるリン酸亜鉛皮膜量に対するZn含有の効果を示すグラフである。



#### \* NOTICES \*

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

# DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Degradation of the phosphoric-acid zinc processability in the grinding section does not arise, and this invention relates to an aluminum-Mg system alloy suitable as an object for automobile car-body panels especially, also when phosphoric-acid zinc processability is good and carries out grinding of the front face after a fabricating operation in detail, the aluminum alloy for shaping excellent in phosphoric-acid zinc processability, and. [0002]

and the second second

عاويته فالعالم فالمتعدد ومرشا ومستهما والمتعدد والمدارات الأراد والرواي يرايي

[Description of the Prior Art] About the aluminum alloy plate for automobile car-body panels, after carrying out a fabricating operation to a predetermined configuration by press forming, since paint surface treatment with phosphoric-acid zinc processing liquid should be performed as pretreatment of paint and the corrosion resistance after paint and image clarity should be excelled with the steel plate and surface treated steel sheet which are used simultaneously, it is usually required that sufficient quantity of a phosphoric-acid zinc coat should be formed.

[0003] However, even if it generally tends to change the phosphoric-acid zinc processability of an aluminum alloy by the alloy content and it performs phosphoric-acid zinc processing on the same conditions, there are not few cases where the phosphoric-acid zinc coat of amount with it does not generate depending on an alloy presentation. [bad processability and] [sufficient] In the aluminum-Mg system alloy currently used as automobile car-body panel material from reinforcement and a corrosion resistance viewpoint, the effect of Cu content is large, and as shown in drawing 1, in the case of an aluminum-5 %Mg alloy, in less than 0.10% of Cu contents, the amount of phosphoric-acid zinc coats becomes with imperfection. [many]

[0004] On the other hand, although local surface grinding is performed after a fabricating operation in order to remove the surface discontinuity further generated at the time of press forming in order for a tensile strain pattern (a stretcher strain mark, SS mark) to tend to produce an aluminum-Mg system alloy at the time of a fabricating operation and to erase this SS mark When phosphoric-acid zinc processing is performed in the surface grinding section, in an aluminum-Mg system alloy with many amounts of Cu (s), generation of the phosphoric-acid zinc coat in the grinding section deteriorates remarkably, for example, the amount of coats is 1.0 g/m2. Since it becomes the following, While a big difference will arise and the corrosion resistance after paint falls between the amounts of coat generation in the non-grinding section, generating of paint nonuniformity also poses a problem.

[0005] Less than [B0.05%] is contained 3.5 - 10% of Mg, Zn0.5 - 2%, below Cu0.4%, and below Ti0.1%, and the moldability aluminum alloy excellent in the phosphoric-acid zinc processability which restricted Fe and the amount of Si is also proposed including one or more sorts of Mn, Cr, Zr, and V little as a selection component (JP,61-130452,A). The phosphoric-acid zinc processability of the above-mentioned grinding section is not improvable.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In order that this invention may cancel the above-mentioned

trouble in an aluminum-Mg system alloy It is made as a result of having added examination further about the relation between phosphoric-acid zinc processability and an alloy content. The object Also when it excels especially in phosphoric-acid zinc processability and grinding is performed after a fabricating operation, it is in offering the aluminum alloy for shaping which the difference of the amount of phosphoric-acid zinc coats did not arise between the grinding section and the non-grinding section, and excelled [ moldability ] in good phosphoric-acid zinc processability.

[Means for Solving the Problem] The moldability aluminum alloy excellent in the phosphoric-acid zinc processability by this invention for attaining the above-mentioned object By mass %, Mg:2-6 %, and Zn0.3 - 2.0 % are contained. Fe 0.03% or less for Cu as an impurity And below 0.4 % Restrict Si to below 0.4 %, and it makes to consist of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity into the basic feature on a configuration. In addition to the above-mentioned fundamental component, it is characterized [ 2nd ] by including 1 of the sorts less than [ Ti:0.1% ] and below B:0.05 %, and two sorts or more as a selection component further less than [ Mn:0.5% ], less than [ Cr:0.3% ], less than [ Zr:0.3% ], and V:0.3% or less on a configuration.

[0008] When the meaning and the reason for definition of each component addition in the aluminum alloy of this invention are explained, Mg is the element contributed to the improvement in on the strength of an alloy, and the desirable content range is 2 - 6 %. 2 In the content of under %, if the effectiveness is not enough and contains exceeding 6 %, rolling nature will fall. It is made to contain in the range of 4 - 6 % more preferably.

[0009] Zn raises phosphoric-acid zinc processability with the reinforcement of an alloy. A desirable content is the range of 0.3 - 2.0 %, phosphoric-acid zinc processability becomes inadequate under by 0.3 %, and if 2.0 % is exceeded, the rolling nature in a production process will fall. The still more desirable content range of Zn is made into 0.5 - 1.0 %.

[0010] In the aluminum alloy of this invention, Cu is the component which affects the phosphoric-acid zinc processability of the grinding section most, and since the phosphoric-acid zinc processability of the grinding section will deteriorate remarkably if contained exceeding 0.03%, restricting to 0.03% or less is desirable. If Fe exceeds 0.4 % and the content of Si exceeds 0.4 %, it will become easy to form a big and rough compound, and fabricating-operation nature will fall. Therefore, below 0.4 % of each content range of Si is desirable. It considers as the range below 0.1 % each more preferably.

[0011] Mn, Cr, Zr, V, Ti, and B which can be added as a selection component raise the reinforcement of an alloy while making the grain size number of an alloy detailed. Desirable additions are less than [Ti:0.1%] and below B:0.05 % less than [Mn:0.5%], less than [Cr:0.3%], less than [Zr:0.3%], and V:0.3% or less. They are below [below Mn0.1 % / less than / Cr0.1% / and below Zr0.1 %], and below V0.1 % more preferably. If the addition of these components surpasses an upper limit and is added, generation of a big and rough intermetallic compound will increase, and a moldability will fall. [0012]

[Function] In this invention, by making Mg of the amount of specification, and Zn contain, and restricting Cu and the amount of Si as an impurity, Zn raises phosphoric-acid zinc processability notably, and functions on an electrochemistry target as not changing the amount of generation of a phosphoric-acid zinc coat between the grinding section and the non-grinding section especially in the combination of these components. Therefore, also when grinding for surface-discontinuity clearance is performed after a fabricating operation, sufficient phosphoric-acid zinc coat is formed, and the problem that corrosion-resistant lowering and paint nonuniformity arise after paint is solved. The further excellent property can be given by furthermore adding Mn, Cr, Zr, V, Ti, and B selectively. [0013]

[Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is explained as contrasted with the example of a comparison.

Three kinds (impurity Zn0.10%) of alloys into which the amount of Cu(s) in the aluminum-Mg alloy containing example 1Mg6 % was changed to 0.02-0.3 % and Mg6 %, and Zn2 % were contained, phosphoric-acid zinc processing of the annealing plate (all are 1mm in thickness) of the aluminum-Mg

system alloy containing Cu0.02% was carried out on condition that the following, and the amount of phosphoric-acid zinc coats was measured. A measurement result is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>.

[0014] Cleaning processing: Commercial degreaser (Nihon Parkerizing (stock) FC-L4460) It is used and is 2 at the temperature of 43 degrees C. Immersion between parts.

Surface control: It is immersed for 30 seconds at a room temperature using a commercial regulator (PL by Nihon Parkerizing Co., Ltd. ]- 4040).

Chemical conversion: A commercial chemical conversion agent (PB-L3020 by Nihon Parkerizing Co., Ltd. is used, and it is 2 at the temperature of 43 degrees C. immersion between parts)

[0015] According to the measurement result of the amount of phosphoric-acid zinc coats shown in  $\frac{drawing\ 2}{drawing\ 2}$ , although the amount of phosphoric-acid zinc coats is falling, by the test coupon according to this invention which added Zn2 % to this, the amount of coats equivalent to the thing containing Cu of 0.1 % is obtained at the test coupon of Cu0.02% content.

[0016] Three kinds (impurity Zn0.10%) of alloys into which the amount of Cu(s) in the aluminum-Mg alloy containing example 2Mg4 % was changed to 0.03-0.3 %, The aluminum-Mg system alloy which contains Mg4 % and Zn0.3 %, and contains Cu0.02%, And the annealing plate (1mm in thickness) of the aluminum-Mg system alloy which contains Mg4 % and Zn2.0 %, and contains Cu0.02% After carrying out grinding locally with a scraper, phosphoric-acid zinc processing was carried out on the same conditions as an example 1, and the amount of coats of the phosphoric-acid zinc coat generated in the grinding section and the non-grinding section was measured and measured. A result is shown in drawing 3.

[0017] Although phosphoric-acid zinc coat sufficient in the non-grinding section is formed by the test coupon of Cu0.03% content in the test coupon in which the amount of phosphoric-acid zinc coats is falling to, and the grinding section and the non-grinding section contain Cu0.1 - 0.3 % so that drawing 3 may see, there is little coat generation in the grinding section, and the big difference has arisen in the amount of coats between the grinding section and the non-grinding section. On the other hand, in addition to Cu0.02%, in Zn0.3 % and the test coupon of this invention of which 2 % addition was done, sufficient phosphoric-acid zinc coat for the grinding section and the non-grinding section is formed, and most differences of the amount of coats are not seen.

[0018] Phosphoric-acid zinc processing of the aluminum-Mg system alloy annealing plate (1mm in thickness) of the presentation shown in example 3 table 1 was carried out on the same conditions as an example 1, and the amount of coats of the generated phosphoric-acid zinc coat was measured. A result is shown in <u>drawing 4</u>. Test coupon No.3, No.7, and No.11 which contain Cu0.01% as shown in <u>drawing 4</u> Although the amount of phosphoric-acid zinc coats is falling Test coupon No.4, No.8, and No.12 which added Zn2 % to this Sufficient phosphoric-acid zinc coat equivalent to test coupon No.1 containing Cu0.3 %, No.5, and No.9 is generating [ in / then / the range of Mg2 - 6 % ]. [0019]

[A table 1]

| 試  |    |      |       |      | 組    | 成(wt  | %)    |      |           |       |       |     |
|----|----|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-------|-----|
| 験材 | Mg | Zn   | Cu    | Fe   | Si   | Мn    | Cr    | Zr   | V         | Ti    | В     | ·   |
| 1  | 2  | 0. 1 | 0.3   | 0. 1 | 0.1  | 0, 05 |       |      |           | 0. 03 | 0. 01 | 比較材 |
| 2  | 2  | 0. 1 | 0. 1  | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0. 05 |       |      |           | 0. 03 | 0.01  | 比較材 |
| 3  | 2  | 0. 1 | 0.01  | 0. 2 | 0.2  | 0.05  |       |      |           | 0. 03 | 0.01  | 比較材 |
| 4  | 2  | 2    | 0. 01 | 0. 2 | 0. 1 | 0. 05 |       |      | . <b></b> | 0. 03 | 0.01  | 発明材 |
| 5  | 4  | 0.2  | 0.3   | 0. 1 | 0. 2 | 0. 03 | 0. 02 |      | 0. 01     | 0. 03 | 0.01  | 比較材 |
| 6  | 4  | 0. 2 | 0.1   | 0.1  | 0. 2 | 0. 03 | 0. 02 |      | 0. 01     | 0, 03 | 0.01  | 比較材 |
| 7  | 4  | 0. 2 | 0.01  | 0.1  | 0. 1 | 0. 03 | 0.02  |      | 0. 01     | 0.03  | 0.01  | 比較材 |
| 8  | 4  | 2    | 0.01  | 0. 2 | 0.1  | 0. 03 | 0. 02 |      | 0. 01     | 0.03  | 0.01  | 発明材 |
| 9  | 6  | 0. 1 | 0.3   | 0. 2 | 0.2  |       |       | 0.04 |           | 0.03  | 0.01  | 比較材 |
| 10 | 6  | 0.1  | 0.1   | 0.2  | 0.1  |       |       | 0.04 |           | 0.03  | 0.01  | 比較材 |
| 11 | 6  | 0.1  | 0.01  | 0. 2 | 0.1  |       |       | 0.04 |           | 0.03  | 0.01  | 比較材 |
| 12 | 6  | 2    | 0. 01 | 0. 1 | 0.1  |       |       | 0.04 |           | 0.03  | 0.01  | 発明材 |

[0020]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention the above passage, after carrying out a fabricating operation, grinding of the surface-discontinuity section is carried out, and also when phosphoric-acid zinc processing is carried out, the aluminum-Mg system aluminum alloy for shaping which does not produce a difference in the amount of phosphoric-acid zinc coats in the grinding section and the non-grinding section, and can generate sufficient phosphoric-acid zinc coat for all is offered.

[0021] Since a tensile strain pattern (SS mark) tends to generate an aluminum-Mg system alloy at the time of fabricating operations, such as press working of sheet metal, when using it as an automobile carbody panel, Although phosphoric-acid zinc processing is performed in the assembly line of an automobile in many cases after grinding removes the after [ shaping ] SS mark generating section, and the other surface-discontinuity sections In such a case, although there was fear of the corrosion resistance lowering after paint and paint nonuniformity generating with the conventional aluminum-Mg system alloy since phosphoric-acid zinc coat generation in the grinding section deteriorated remarkably and a big difference arose in the amount of phosphoric-acid zinc coats between the grinding section and the non-grinding section Since this problem is avoided in the aluminum alloy of this invention, achievement of about the same paint quality as a steel plate is attained.

[Translation done.]

#### \* NOTICES \*

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The aluminum alloy for shaping excellent in the phosphoric-acid zinc processability characterized by containing Mg:2-6 % and Zn:0.3 - 2.0 %, and restricting Fe to below 0.4 % 0.03% or less, restricting Si to 0.4% or less, and consisting Cu as an impurity of the remainder aluminum and an unescapable impurity by mass % (it being below the same).

[Claim 2] Mn: The aluminum alloy for shaping excellent in the phosphoric-acid zinc processability according to claim 1 characterized by containing 1 of the sorts less than [Ti:0.1%] and below B:0.05 %, and two sorts or more less than [0.5%], less than [Cr:0.3%], less than [Zr:0.3%], and V:0.3% or less.

[Translation done.]